

BOROUGH OF



RAWTENSTALL.

Annual Report

For 1921 of Medical Officer

- - of Health, - -

- and Sanitary Inspector. -



JAMES WHALLEY,

TOWN CLERK.

RAWTENSTALL:
"FREE PRESS" OFFICE.

BOROUGH OF RAWTENSTALL.

HEALTH COMMITTEE :

THE MAYOR (Ex-Officio).

Chairman : Councillor HARDMAN.

Vice-Chairman : Alderman BARNES.

Councillor R. ASHWORTH.

„ J. R. S. ASHWORTH.

„ GORTON.

„ HAWORTH.

„ WHITTAKER.

„ HAMER.

„ CARRIE WHITEHEAD.

„ JACKSON.

„ HENRY CRABTREE.

„ HAWORTH CRABTREE.

Medical Officer of Health :

J. E. HELM, B.A., M.D., B.C. (Cantab.)

Sanitary Inspector : W. E. HOYLE, A.R.S.I.,
Certified Meat Inspector.

Cleansing Superintendent. A. CONNOR, M.I.C.S.

Health Visitors :

MISS E. A. FITTON, C.M.B.

MISS E. PORTER, C.M.B., Member England and
Wales Nursing Society.

Hospital Caretaker and Disinfecter : A. HEAP.

Clerk : J. S. ASHWORTH.

Medical Officer's Report.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
29, KAY STREET,
RAWTENSTALL.

January, 1922.

**To the Members of the Town Council of the Borough
of Rawtenstall.**

GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in presenting my Eighteenth Annual Report for your consideration. In accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health it is somewhat abbreviated, and only those features which change from year to year are dealt with.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (Acres)	9528
Population Census (1921)	28970
No. of Inhabited Houses (1921)	7521
Number of Families (1921)	7505

Rateable Value—

For Poor Rate	£165,811
For General District Rate	£171,905
Sum represented by a penny rate ...	£590

The following table covering a period of thirty years is of considerable interest showing, as it does, how the population has fallen during that time, and with it the average number of persons per house, and also the general death rate, and especially the infantile death rate:—

Year.	Census Population.	Average No. of Persons per House, at the Time of Census	Average Death-Rate of Ten Years preceding Census.	Average Rate of Deaths under 1 year, per 1,000 births, for Ten years preceding Census.
1901	31053	4.5	17.5	157
1911	30516	4.18	15.04	125
1921	28970	3.8	14.3	96

The fall in the death rate is not, of course, entirely due to the diminution of overcrowding, which the table shows to have taken place; during the past ten or fifteen years, sanitary administration has been improved, and the education improved, and the education of parents by means of Infant Welfare Centres and periodical inspection of school children has done much to diminish the general sickness rate.

The figures of 1921 show a further improvement on those for the past ten years, and better housing conditions will certainly not be without a good effect in the future.

In 1921 only 46 new houses were certified for habitation, and 42 of these were built by the Corporation. The current year (1922) should see the completion of the remaining 352 and after that it will be necessary to take stock, so to speak, to determine how far the needs of the population has been met by this addition to the number of inhabited houses, and in all probability it will be found necessary to embark in another Municipal Housing Scheme to erect a further 400 houses.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

WATER.—The water supply, in spite of the dry summer, proved adequate for the needs of the people, and no restriction as to its use were in force except for a short time at the end of the Autumn.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE.—The new works under this were confined to the sites of the Housing Scheme, at Edgeside, and Oakley. Scavenging was efficiently carried out.

Sanitary inspection has been systematically carried out, and a full report of this work is contained in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

SCHOOLS.—The Sanitary condition is good and the general health of the children during the year has been excellent.

School closure was adopted in Autumn to check Whooping Cough at the Waterfoot Council School, and all the schools were closed one week earlier on the 19th of December owing to the prevalence of Influenza in the Borough.

Food.

MILK SUPPLY.—There are in the Borough 110 farmers, etc. registered to sell milk, and farming generally in this part of the country is confined to milk production. As regards milk the Borough is self-supporting, and during the past four or five years milk has been exported. This has not caused any shortage.

All the milk producers are also milk retailers, and the milk consequently reaches the users within two or three hours from being taken from the cow.

The method of distribution leaves much to be desired, although it is better than formerly, as most of the farmers have fitted taps to the kits, and milk can be withdrawn in large or small quantities without the objectionable intro-

duction of a dirty and often wet and often dripping hand and coat sleeve into the kit.

The milk is of good quality but the standard of cleanliness in shippens and of the cattle themselves is not high, and consequently there might be much improvement in the cleanliness of the milk.

Whitewashing was punctually and effectively carried out.

Cowsheds not as a rule big enough.

Under their Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme the Corporation has supplied milk to the value of £183 12s. 2d. in the year ending 31st March, 1922. This was done by means of an order to supply a certain quantity for a certain time, and was handed to the farmer who could most conveniently supply the milk. That the milk was properly supplied, its use was ascertained by visits to the homes, and by weighing of babies at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

There are 23 Slaughter Houses scattered over the whole area of the Borough, and in normal times it is difficult to secure regular inspection at times of slaughter.

The conditions of the slaughter houses is good.

Bakehouses have been regularly inspected, and are almost without exception very well fitted, and thoroughly up to date.

Vital Statistics.

THE MORTALITY.—The number of deaths in the Borough in 1921 was 433, but of these 93 took place in the

Workhouse Infirmary, and were persons who were not residents in the Borough; in addition there were 24 deaths of persons ordinarily resident here, whose deaths occurred in public institutions elsewhere, and, therefore, the nett number belonging to the Borough is 364 (Males 175, Females 189) as compared with 381 in 1920, 353 in 1919, 434 in 1918, 322 in 1917, 375 in 1916, and 481 in 1915.

The Number who died in the various age groups in 1921 were as follows :—

Under 1 Year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 up.
41	8	4	7	17	33	99	155
as compared with							
53	9	4	7	7	48	120	133
in 1920, and							
20	5	14	15	18	55	85	145
in 1919, and							
37	13	12	18	30	77	122	145
in 1918.							

The death rate was low, viz.: 12.5 per thousand per annum of the population as compared with 13.38 in 1920, 12.8 in 1919, 17.2 in 1918, 12.4 in 1917, 13.21 in 1916, and 16.26 in 1915.

BIRTH RATE.—The total number of births registered was 595 (Males 305, Females 290) as compared with 593 in 1920, 359 in 1919, 362 in 1918, 344 in 1917, and 510 in 1916. The birth rate was 20.5 per thousand per annum compared with 20.8 in 1920, 12.5 in 1919, 12.8 in 1918, 11.7 in 1917, and 16.5 in 1916.

The natural increase of population, i.e., excess of births over deaths was 231.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—Forty-one deaths of infants took place as compared with 53 in 1920, 20 in 1919, 37 in 1918, 25 in 1917, 48 in 1916, and 75 in 1915.

The death rate per thousand births was 68 as compared with 89 in 1920, 55 in 1919, 102 in 1918, 75.34 in 1917, 94.1 in 1916, and with an average of 96. for the preceding 10 years.

The causes of death were as follows.—

	1919.	1920.	1921.
Bronchitis	3	7	6
Pneumonia	4	6	4
Diarrhoea	1	4	3
Whooping Cough		3	2
Influenza		1	1
Measles		2	1
Accident		2	1
Premature Birth	2	8	17
Congenital Debility	0	0	0
Wasting Diseases	9	7	2
Convulsions		5	
Other Causes		8	4

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Corporation owns a small isolation hospital for Small Pox situate at the Ridge, Hareholme, where there is an installation for disinfecting clothing, bedding, etc., by means of super-heated steam.

Under an agreement with the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board, cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever, and Puerperal Fever, can be sent to the Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bury, if necessary.

The Corporation pays for the bacteriological examination of specimens from suspected cases of Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, Cerebro-spinal Fever, Dysentery or Malaria, by the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, and outfits for the collection, and transmission of specimens can be obtained at the Health Department, 29 Kay Street. Eight specimens were examined in 1921: Diphtheria 6, Enteric Fever 1, Sputum 1.

Infectious diseases were not prevalent generally during 1921, with the exception of Whooping Cough in November and Influenza in December.

SMALL POX.—No cases occurred in 1921.

ENTERIC FEVER.—A child who was on a visit to Rawtenstall was found to be suffering from Enteric Fever when it arrived here; it had been sent to stay with relations as its parents were ill with Enteric Fever. The case was removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital at Bury and made a good recovery.

DIPHTHERIA.—Thirteen cases of Diphtheria were notified. There were two deaths from Diphtheria as compared with one in 1920.

Anti-toxin is supplied free to necessitous cases and supplies are always kept at the following places for the conveniences of medical men:—

The Health Department, 29 Kay Street, Rawtenstall.

The Fire Station, Rawtenstall.

The Fire Station, Barley Holme, Crawshawbooth.

The Fire Station, Burnley Road, Waterfoot.

and 402, Burnley Road, Waterfoot.

MEASLES.—Measles ceased to be a notifiable disease in 1920, but under arrangement with the Head Teachers of the Public Elementary Schools, the Health Department receives word at once when any cases of absence from school are reported, to be due to Measles.

No fresh cases were reported after the schools re-assembly in January until December.

There was one death due to Measles a child under one year of age.

WHOOPIING COUGH.—Cases of Whooping Cough occurred in November and December, and there were two deaths both of infants under one year of age.

DIARRHOEA.—Four deaths under two years of age were certified as due to Diarrhoeal diseases.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHERGICA.—No cases in 1921.

PNEUMONIA.—Nineteen cases were notified, viz.: Acute Primary Pneumonia 17. Post Influenzal Pneumonia 2.

The number of deaths from Pneumonia of all forms was again heavy, i.e., 19, as compared with 26 in 1920, and 14 in 1919.

ERYSIPELAS.—Two cases were notified and there were no deaths.

SCARLET FEVER.—Only 26 cases occurred and all were of mild nature. There was one death.

No cases of Scarlet Fever were removed to Hospital.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—There were no cases in 1921.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—Two cases were notified, both were treated at home and made good recoveries.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Twenty cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified as compared with 33 in 1920, 24 in 1919, 27 in 1918, 22 in 1917, 37 in 1916, and 39 in 1915.

Fourteen patients received Sanatorium Treatment.

The Phthisis death rate was 0.65 per thousand per annum.

NON PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Eleven cases were notified as compared with 19 in 1920, 8 in 1919, 13 in 1918, 18 in 1917, 26 in 1916, and 35 in 1915.

There were only three deaths.

The total number of deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis was 22 as compared with 21 in 1920, 31 in 1919, 35 in 1918, 18 in 1917, 36 in 1916, 37 in 1915, 34 in 1914.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.—Seven cases of difficult labour or complications following confinement were sent to St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, at the expense of the Corporation, and there was one death following instrumental delivery of a still-born baby. There were three deaths belonging to the Borough due directly to Parturition apart from Puerperal Fever.

There were no cases of Puerperal Sepsis.

The cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum have already been mentioned.

In November an arrangement was made with the Guardians of the Haslingden Union, under which expectant mothers may be admitted to the Maternity Ward, when, in the opinion of their own Doctor the home conditions are such as render it undesirable for them to remain at home for their confinement.

The Guardians make a charge of £2 2s. od. per week which covers Maintenance, Nursing, and Medical Attendance during the stay of the mother and baby, and in cases where the family are unable to make any contribution, the cost is borne by the Corporation.

Under the same scheme, infants and children under five years of age suffering from Non-infectious illnesses and accidents can also be admitted to Moorlands Infirmary, for treatment, if in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health they cannot be properly nursed at home. The cost in this case is £1 1s. od. per week, and covers maintenance, nursing, and Medical attendance, and here again when the parents are unable to pay contributions the whole cost is borne by the Corporation.

The sanction of the Ministry of Health has been given to these arrangements.

The Corporation also makes a grant to the Local Nursing Societies at the rate of 4d. per visit for all visits made by their Nurses, in cases of Confinement, illness after confinement, and illnesses of children under 5 years of age, provided that a quarterly return of visits made is sent in signed by the Secretary of the Society making the Return.

This arrangement has also received the sanction of the Ministry of Health, and came into operation on the 1st April, 1921. During the nine months ending 31st December, 1921, the following cases were attended:—

Confinements	61
(Visits made 804).	
Illness after Confinement	2
(Visits made 24).	
Illnesses of Children under 5 years...	42
(Visits made 364).	

The Sessions at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres have been held regularly as in previous years and have been well attended.

Of the new cases admitted to the consultations at the Centres 249 were infants under one year of age or practically half of 595, the total number of babies born during 1921. It will be noticed from the sub-joined table that more than half of the infants who attend the Centre are breast fed and the importance and value of the natural method of feeding is the dominant note in the teaching at the Centres.

The following table shows the number of attendances of breast and bottle fed infants under one year of age, and also the number of attendances of other children under five years of age at each Centre :—

Census.	Under 1 year.	1 and	2 and	3 and	4 and	Average
	Breast.	Bottle.	under 2.	under 3.	under 4.	Attend- ance.
Cloughfold—						
	260	312	171	45	15	6
						33.7
Crawshawbooth—						
	179	123	102	15	9	5
						36
Whitewell Bottom—						
	111	72	51	10	1	2
						21.5

The reports of the Health Visitors on those cases of Infantile deaths in many cases shows that carelessness, and in a lesser degree ignorance, were the chief contributing cause of death. This state of things can only be contested in the homes, and home visiting is still the main feature of our Child Welfare work.

All births, still births and infantile deaths are investigated, and when necessary mothers are advised to consult

their own Doctor, they are encouraged to visit the centres when they need assistance or advice which they are not otherwise able to obtain.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee supplies milk and other nourishments free to necessitous cases on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.

The chief centre is at the Council School, Cloughfold, and consists of a waiting room, with lavatory downstairs, and a consulting room, with a smaller weighing room, upstairs.

A Session is held there on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday in each month 2-30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Another centre is at Goodshaw Baptist Sunday School where there is a waiting and weighing room downstairs and a number of classrooms upstairs, and which have been placed at the disposal of the Committee by the School Trustees at a nominal rent. A Session is held there every second Tuesday in each month, 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. One of the Health Visitors also attends on the fourth Tuesday in each month 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.

The third Centre is at Whitewell Bottom School, and consists of a waiting and weighing room, and a smaller consulting room, and a session has been held there every fourth Tuesday from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Here also in addition to the session on the fourth Tuesday, a Health Visitor attends on such second Tuesday 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and other voluntary helpers have generally assisted to entertain mothers, and tea is available and much appreciated by them.

I should like to take this opportunity to thank those who have helped, and to extend to them and others an invitation to send in their names to me, or to Miss C. Whitehead, Brynbella, Rawtenstall; Mrs. Holt, Holmefield, Crawshawbooth, or Mrs. Brocklehurst, Newchurch, in order that they may receive notice when and where their help can be utilised.

The following food, etc., was supplied free to necessitous families.—

Virol	Jars	252
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion ...	Bottles	None
Lactagol	Tins	216
Milk	Pints	11.116

HEALTH VISITORS.—Visits paid by Health Visitors during the year :—

To Expectant Mothers (1) 1st Visit 52 (2) Total Visits 52.
 To Infants under 1 year (1) 1st Visit 595 (2) Total Visits 257.
 To children 1 to 5. Total Visits 1056.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Health Committee, Borough Surveyor, and Sanitary Inspector, for their help and co-operation,

And remain, Gentlemen,

Yours Sincerely,

J. E. HELM, B.A., M.B., B.C. (Cantab).

TABLE XV.—Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1921.

(Provisional figures. Populations as enumerated in 1921 have been used for the purposes of this Table. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.)

	Birth-rate per 1000 Total Population	Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Civilian Population.										Rate per 1,000 Births.		Percentage of Total Deaths		
		All Causes	Enteric Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under One Year	Deaths in Public Institutions	Certified Causes of Death	Inquest Cases	Uncertified Cases of Deaths
England and Wales ...	22.4	12.1	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.12	0.12	0.23	0.44	15.5	83	25.5	92.5	6.4	1.1
96 Great Towns, including London (1911 Census Populations exceeding 50,000) ...	23.3	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.04	0.13	0.15	0.23	0.40	19.3	87	33.2	92.5	6.8	0.7
148 Smaller Towns (1911 Census Populations 20,000—50,000), ...	22.7	11.3	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.11	0.11	0.26	0.35	15.6	84	17.7	93.5	5.1	1.4
London ...	22.3	12.4	0.01	—	0.05	0.06	0.12	0.25	0.23	0.42	21.3	80	49.2	91.6	8.2	0.2
Rawtenstall, estimated population 28470 ...	20.5	12.5	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.48	0.38	6.88	68	12.3	95.9	3.9	0.2

Number of Cases of Infectious Diseases notified, number of deaths from these Diseases, number of cases removed to hospital, and deaths in hospital during the year 1921:—

Disease.	Cases Notified.													Hospital.		
	Total Cases at all Ages.	Years.												Total Deaths.	Total Cases Removed to Hospital.	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to District.
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over.			
Smallpox																
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	13	1				1	6	3	1	1				2		
Erysipelas	2											2				
Scarlet Fever	26		1	2		6	13	3				1		1		
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	1							1							1	
Puerperal Fever																
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis																
Poliomyelitis																
†Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2														
Malaria																
Trench Fever																
Dysentery																
Encephalitis Lethargica																
Acute Primary Pneumonia																
Acute Influenzal P'monia	19			2	1	1	2			5		6	2	19		
*Pulmonary Tuberculosis																
—Males	7									4	1	2		7	12	
—Females	12							1	1	4		5	1	11	2	
*Other forms of Tuberculosis—Males	3							1		1	1			1		
—Females	8	1					1		1	3	1	1		2		
†Measles and German Measles														1		
†Whooping Cough														2		
†Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)																
†Chicken-pox														4		
†Any other diseases notifiable in your district, specify																
Totals	93	4	1	4	1	8	22	9	3	18	3	17	3	50	15	

TABLE A.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (Acres) (per Census Return) ...	9,528
Population (1921)	28,970

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR 1921.

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Births—Legitimate	573	294	279
Illegitimate	22	11	11
Deaths	364	175	189

From Sepsis. Other Causes.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth ...	—	3
---	---	---

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age—

Total 41. Legitimate 39. Illegitimate 2.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	2
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	4

Per 1000 of Population.					
	Birth- rate	Death- rate	Epidemic Death- rate	Phthisis Death- rate.	Rate of Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births
1921	20.5	12.5		0.65	68
1920	20.8	13.3		0.49	89
Mean of 10 years 1911-1920	16.9	14.3		0.84	96
Increase or De- crease in 1921 on:					
Previous Year	—0.3	—0.8		x0.16	—21
Ten years Average	x 3.6	—1.8		—0.19	—28

Causes of Death.		Males	Females
ALL CAUSES		175	189
1	Enteric Fever	...	...
2	Small-pox	...	...
3	Measles	...	1
4	Scarlet Fever	...	1
5	Whooping Cough	1	1
6	Diphtheria and Croup	...	2
7	Influenza	10	4
8	Erysipelas	...	...
9	Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...
10	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	8	11
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	2
12	Cancer, Malignant Disease	17	20
13	Rheumatic Fever	...	...
14	Diabetes	1	2
15	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	16	15
16	Heart Disease	21	29
17	Arterio-sclerosis, ...	12	3
18	Bronchitis	14	19
19	Pneumonia (all forms)	7	12
20	Other Respiratory Diseases	2	2
21	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	1	2
22	Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	2	2
23	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...
24	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	1
25	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	10	6
26	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...
27	Other Accidents and Diseases of Preg- nancy and Parturition	...	3
28	Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	10	7
29	Suicide	2	1
30	Other deaths from violence	6	2
31	Other defined diseases	30	40
32	Causes ill-defined or unknown	4	1
Special Causes (included above):			
	Poliomyelitis	...	...
	Polioencephalitis	...	...
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:			
	Total	22	19
	Illegitimate	2	...
TOTAL BIRTHS		305	290
	Legitimate	294	279
	Illegitimate	11	11
POPULATION:			
For Births and Deaths 28,970			

BOROUGH OF RAWTENSTALL.

Nuisance Inspector's Report.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
29, KAY STREET,
RAWTENSTALL.

December 31st, 1921.

**To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the
Borough of Rawtenstall.**

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting for your consideration my eighth Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1921, of the work done in the Health Department of the Borough.

The number of Nuisances brought before the Health Committee during the year was 397, representing 654 houses and other premises.

Personal Interviews	234
Informal Notices	374
Statutory Notices	49
Notices under the Rawtenstall Corporation Act, 1907—	
Conversion of Closets	17
Total	<u>674</u>

WORK ACCOMPLISHED DURING THE YEAR.

Closets blocked	220
Closets delapidated	10
Closets without water for flushing	5
Ashpits defective	8
Slopsink Woodwork defective	5
Window Woodwork defective	25
Ovens, Boilers, and Fireplaces defective	12
Gas Pipes Leaking	5
Plaster perished	8
Eavestroughs defective	39
Downspout defective	70
Defective Flagging	2
Dampness in House	6
House Roof defective	16
Chimney Flashing defective	3
Dirty House	9
Dust Bins defective	150
Poultry kept so as to be a Nuisance	1
House Floor defective	2
House Door defective	3
Offensive Accumalation	4
Dampness in House Walls	2
House Infested with Vermin	1
Farms Cleansed and Limewashed	11
Attic Floor defective	2
Railing defective	1
Cowshed Floor defective	1
Chimney defective	2

HOUSING.

The work carried out during the year under the Housing Acts is set out in the table below :—

No. of new houses erected during the year—

(a) By Private Enterprise	4
(b) As part of Municipal Housing Scheme	42

No. of houses in course of erection under Council's Building Scheme	358
---	-----

INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES.—

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	654
(2) No. of dwelling houses which were inspected under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	1
(3) No. of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
(4) No. of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under 3) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	None

REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT FORMAL NOTICES

No. of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	355
--	-----

ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWER.—(A) Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing Town Planning Etc. Act, 1919 :—

(1) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	23
--	----

(2) No. of dwelling houses which were rendered fit 17

(a) By Owner Yes

(b) By Local Authority in Default of Owner (No.)

(3) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by Owners of intentions to close None

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

(1) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 23

(2) No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied 23

(a) By Owners Yes

(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners No.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Number : One.

Registered from January 1st to December 31st each year. Number of Lodgers 48.

The condition of the above Lodging House is fair, it is kept clean and the premises are limewashed as per the By-laws and Public Health Act, 1875, Section 82, which notice was served upon the Owner.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

There are 7 Furnished Rooms in the Borough, and two houses taking weekly lodgers.

Notices were served upon the Owners of the furnished rooms, to cleanse and limewash. The other two are kept in a very clean condition.

BLACK SMOKE NUISANCE.

No. of observations	8
Legal Proceedings	None
Time limit allowed for emission of black smoke per hour	10 Mins.

Letters were sent by the Town Clerk at the request of the Health Committee in each case, and in one case economisers were put in, and much improvement was noticed.

FISH FRYING PREMISES.

There are two fish frying premises in the Borough:—

- (1) Booth Road, Waterfoot.
- (2) Hall Carr Road, Rawtenstall.

Both are visited regularly, and found to be kept in a clean condition, and the raw material has always been found to be of good quality.

BRAWN, BOILED HAM, SAUSAGE, ROAST PORK, AND OTHER PREPARED FOODS.

There are six of the above works within the Borough, namely:—

- Fenton and Holden, Hall Street, Rawtenstall.
- J. J. Winterbottom, Barlow Street, Rawtenstall.
- J. Berry, Burnley Road, Rawtenstall.
- May and Co., Burnley Road, Rawtenstall.
- Wm. Hornung, Greenfield St., Rawtenstall.
- Crawshawbooth Co-op., Burnley Road, C'booth.

These premises are visited regularly and all raw material used in connection with the above trade has been found to be good and sound, and the work is cleanly carried out.

TRIPLE DRESSING PREMISES.

There are two tripe dressing premises, namely :—

1, Barley Holme Road, Crawshawbooth.

1, Well Street, Crawshawbooth.

These have been visited regularly and found to be well kept, the work being cleanly carried out.

GUT-SCRAPING.

There is one gut-scraping premises situate at Shaw-clough Road, Scout, Waterfoot.

During the year complaints were received as to the smell of the Effluvia from these premises, but on investigations and cautions being sent to the Manager, it was abated.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Within the Borough there are 23 Licensed Slaughter Houses, being two less than last year, but owing to the large area over which they are scattered, it is difficult to keep them under proper supervision.

During the year the following meat was voluntarily surrendered for destruction :—

770 Pounds weight of Beef.

62 Pounds weight of Fish.

Which upon examination was found to be unfit for the food of man.

MARINE STORE DEALERS.

Within the Borough there are two Marine Store dealers as follows.—

Ashworth Street, Cloughfold.

Burnley Road, Rawtenstall.

The bones, skins, and other offensive material are removed regularly and no complaints were received; they are well kept.

CATTLE MARKETS AND AUCTION MARTS.

Within the Borough there are two of the above premises, as follows :—

W. Chadwick, Cattle Market, Hobsons Yard, Rawtenstall.

E. Ashworth, Johnny Barn Farm, Higher Cloughfold.

At the former the cattle and sheep sold are mostly for butchering purposes, and at the latter dairy cows, etc., are sold by Public Auction as well.

A complaint was lodged in connection with the first named, and in all probability during the year alterations will be made.

DAIRIES, COWKEEPERS, AND MILK SELLERS.

(1) Dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops, are they
periodically inspected Yes.

What is their condition Fair.

- (2) Have regulations been made under the order of the L.G.B. (give Date) 20th Aug., 1908

Are they enforced Yes.

- (3) Amount of air space in cubic feet required for each cow :—

(a) Where cows are habitually grazed ... 800 c.ft.

- (4) Cowkeepers :—

Total number of Cowkeepers	245
No. on register	114
No. of Inspections during Year	289

- (5) Dairymen or Purveyors of Milk (other than cowkeepers) :—

Total No. of Dairymen or Milk Purveyors	2
On Register	2

- (6) Any arrangement for Veterinary Inspection of dairy cows give particulars None

- (7) Action taken (if any) as to tuberculosis milk None

It will be noticed from the above table, the number of farms within the Borough out of this number 44 were found not to be limewashed on inspection, notices were served and on paying a second visit the work was found to have been carried out.

DISINFECTION.

No. of houses disinfection	59
Method (state disinfectant used) Izal. Jeys Fluid, Formalin	

Are houses disinfected after (a) Pthysis	Yes.
„ „ „ „ (b) Measles, when requested	
Apparatus used for clothing, bedding, etc. (Steam or otherwise)	Steam
No. of articles disinfected	387
Where is apparatus situated	The Ridge, Hareholme.
If apparatus at hospital is available, is it used for the disinfection of clothing, bedding, etc., of patients not removed to the hospital	Yes.

In addition to the above table, five schools were disinfected; also a quantity of library books, and tramway-men's clothing.

Eighteen lots of bedding were destroyed at the request of the owner.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Scavenging and removal of house refuse is carried out by the Sanitary Authority, the work is done by day in all cases. Refuse is disposed of on tips, in various parts of the district.

Below are set out particulars of bins, ashpits, etc., in the Borough :—

No. of privy middens	44
No. of closets attached to these middens	44
No. of pail closets	550
No. of dry ashpits (excluding middens)	620
No. of fresh water closets	2309
No. of waste water closets	3867
No. of portable receptacles for refuse	5100

No. of privy closets converted during 1921 :—

To fresh water W.C's.	} None
To waste water closets	
To pails, etc.	

No. of pails converted to Waste W.C's. None

No. of pails converted to Fresh W.C's. 23

No. of Waste W.C's. converted to Fresh W.C's ... None

Does Council contribute towards the cost of conversion Yes

If so, how much ... One-half cost in accordance with the Rawtenstall Corporation Act, 1907, Section 148.

What kind of closet accommodation is being provided for new property Fresh W.C's.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) (For infectious cases) : Removed by arrangement with Bury and District Joint Hospital Board in their Ambulance.

(b) (For non-infectious and accident cases). Council owns one Motor Ambulance.

(See attached Form for Removals and Mileage).

AMBULANCE REMOVALS.

		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Manchester	...To	3	1	3	6	3	2	4	3	5	7	8	4	49
	...From ...	3	4	5	4	2	1	2	2	3	2	4	3	35
Blackburn	...To	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	...From ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	6
St. Mary's, M/c	...To	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	1	4	2	...	15
	...From ...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	3	3	2	2	17
Bury	...To	3	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	2	14
	...From ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Burnley	...To	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	7
	...From ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pendlebury	...To	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	...From ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cheadle	...To	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...From ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Harrogate	...To	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	...From ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Stacksteads	...To	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	...From ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edenfield	...To	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	...From ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crumpsall	...To	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	...From ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elswick	...To	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...From ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Moorlands	...To	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	1	1	8
	...From ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local	...To	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	...	1	1	...	8
	...From ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mileage	...To	504	741	1277	1930	...	2127	2478	2796	3286	3977	4764	5322	...
	...From ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...To	18	6	14	21	7	8	13	14	16	21	22	14	174

Removals..... 154
 Accidents..... 20
 Total 174

The Health Committee have also arrangements for inter running with the adjoining Boroughs of Bacup, and Haslingden, in cases of breakdown of our machines, and our machine reciprocates under similar conditions.

OUTWORKERS.

During the year the following list of outworkers have been received from firms sending out-work to be done at at the homes of the people :—

Name.	February.	August.
Irwell Shoe and Slipper Co.	None	6
J. H. Hirst	76	115
Hoyle, Hoyle and Co.	None	14
W. Hardman and Co.	None	None
Joshua Trickett	None	None
J. H. Haworth and Co.	None	None
Sir H. W. Trickett	None	25
Ashworth and Hoyle	None	1
J. R. Brooks	None	None
Hardman Brothers	None	None
Freeman, Hardy, and Willis	None	None
Total	76	151

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

The workshops in the Borough have been visited and found to be kept in a fairly clean condition.

The following are workshops coming under the Act, not being worked with steam or other motive power —

Bakers and Confectioners	30
Dress Makers	17
Dress and Mantle Makers	7
Milliners	17
Tailors	11
Boot and Shoe Makers	23
Boot and Clog Repairers	9
Cloggers	20
Tinsmiths	3
Blacksmiths	5
Plumbers	8
Saddle and Harness Makers	2
Cycle Makers	2
Ice Cream Makers	6
Fish and Chip Shops	55
Barbers and Hairdressers	19

I beg to thank the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Members of the Health Committee, and all members of the Town Council, also the Town Clerk, Medical Officer of Health and Borough Surveyor, and my Clerk, for their continual support during the Year.

I beg to remain, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

W. E. HOYLE,
Sanitary Inspector.

Borough of



Rawtenstall.

REPORT

FOR THE

Year ended December 31st, 1921,

OF THE

School Medical Officer.

Education Committee :

THE MAYOR, (ex-officio).

Chairman : COUNCILLOR COMPSTON.

Vice-Chairman : ALDERMAN BARNES.

COUNCILLORS J. R. S. ASHWORTH, SYKES, HAWORTH,
WHITWORTH, HUTCHINSON, CARRIE WHITEHEAD, JACKSON,
HARDMAN, HAWORTH CRABTREE, and TAYLOR.

COUNTY COUNCILLOR PICKUP.

THE REV. J. B. CALLAWAY, MESSRS. G. R. HOLT,
J. HARLING, S. SCHOFIELD and H. H. BOLTON,
THE HON. CICELY K. BROOKS, and MRS. F. TRICKETT.

School Medical Officer :

J. E. HELM, B.A., M.B., B.C., (Cantab).

School Dentist :

A. BROOKS, L.D.S., Vic.

School Nurses :

MISS E. A. FITTON, C.M.B.

MISS E. PORTER, C.M.B.

Secretary of Education :

JAS. ED. KIRK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in presenting my Fourteenth Annual Report of the Medical Inspection of the Elementary Schools during the year ending 31st December, 1921.

The Nursing Staff consists of two whole-time Health Visitors and School Nurses.

For convenience and ease in working, the Borough is divided into two districts of approximately equal area and population, and each Nurse is Health Visitor, and School Nurse in her own district, as this is the obvious way to combine most advantageously the work of Maternity and Child Welfare with the School Medical Service.

This system has always worked well and quite doubled the usefulness of each Nurse in time saved in travelling alone.

Nurse Fitton is on duty at the Dental Clinic at Cloughfold on Tuesday and Thursday mornings each week, and Nurse

Porter always attends when Dr. Harry, of Rochdale, attends for the purpose of examining Eye, Nose and Throat cases specially submitted to him.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

There have been no structural alterations in the schools during the year and the observations made under this head in past reports still apply, and may be summed up by saying that they are admirably adapted for their purpose of ministering to the Mental and Physical well being of the children.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The School nurse visits the selected schools one or two days in advance of the Medical Officer or Dentist and prepares the cards, weighs, and measures the children and at the same time notes uncleanness etc. in the school.

The Board's schedule of inspection is followed and the following code groups were examined: Entrants, 8 years old, 12 years old, and specials.

This system naturally involves disturbance of school arrangements, on a greater number of occasions than when the whole inspection was carried out by the School Medical Officer alone, but it is doubtful if the total time lost by the children is any greater, as each visit is of shorter duration, and the presence of a Nurse at the actual inspection conduces to smooth working and so saves time, it also relieves the teacher of the necessity of rendering assistance.

At most of the schools it is possible to set apart a class room for the inspection without dislocating the work of the

school very seriously, and at the remaining schools there is always a room at liberty.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

(a) **UNCLEANLINESS.**—The constant visits of the Health Visitors to the schools for the purpose of preparing children for Medical or Dental Inspection and to the homes for the purpose of “following up” or in connection with the Infant Welfare side of their work, has enabled them to deal very completely and satisfactorily with uncleanness and this defect, never a very extensive one in this Borough, has been reduced very materially during the past year.

Every effort is made to induce the parents to remedy such conditions as lice, or nits in the hair, as it is felt that if too much of this work is undertaken at the Clinics, it will result in such cases being neglected at home.

(b) **MINOR AILMENTS** at routine inspections may generally be classified under skin diseases, external eye diseases and dental defects. The work of the School Clinic is however largely concerned with the treatment of septic cuts, scratches and abrasions due to accidents in the playgrounds. These latter cases are sent by the teachers for treatment, and also by parents directly.

The work under this head has grown considerably, and in the past year 369 children made 1753 attendances, an average of 4.75 per child, which goes to show the trivial character of most of the ailments, in fact this work may be properly regarded as preventive in character as there is no doubt but that the majority of the cases would be untreated until they became much worse, or chronic; in other cases

unemployment has caused parents to send children to the School Clinic rather than incur the expense of a private doctor.

All cases of acute illness are refused treatment at the Clinic and referred to their own Medical Attendant.

An analysis of the ailments for which treatment was sought, or given shows :

Scabies.

Ringworm.

Impetigo of face, hands or legs.

Sore Heel.

Septic wounds of hands, fingers, and legs

Enlarged glands, due to septic fingers, toes.

Boils.

Burns.

Accidents in School playgrounds.

Eczema.

Blepharitis.

Conjunctivitis.

Acute Tonsillitis.

Otorrhoea.

Seborrhoea.

Herpes.

Nits, and Lice in hair, etc.

(c) TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.—Forty cases were considered suitable for operation or other treatment, and in each instance the parents were advised to consult their own Medical men, when this course was objected to they were notified to attend at the Clinic, Cloughfold, for a further inspection

by Dr. Harry, of Rochdale, and, if he considered operation advisable or necessary, it was carried out by him at his Nursing Home, at Bury, where the children remain overnight and return home next day.

Twenty-five cases received operative treatment by Dr. Harry, ten by their own Doctors. Five received other forms of treatment by their own Doctors. Necessitous cases received free treatment, and the remainder paid a fee of 10/6 to the Education Authority.

(d) TUBERCULOSIS.—No cases of suspected Pulmonary Tuberculosis were discovered at routine inspections.

Only one case of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis was notified, viz : Tuberculous Meningitis.

(e) SKIN DISEASES.—Nine cases of Ringworm of the head, and Twenty cases of Impetigo of the face and ears were noticed at routine inspections, but a much greater number were treated at the Clinics at Crawshawbooth, Cloughfold and Whitewell Bottom, sent there by teachers and parents, many of these were of trivial character and only attended once.

(f) EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES chiefly Conjunctivitis and Blepharitis often associated with defective vision, and caused by the child rubbing the eyelids to brush away an imaginary obstacle.

(g) VISION.—Seventy-five cases of defective vision due to errors of refraction, and four cases of defective vision due to squint were discovered. These together with the forty-two children already wearing glasses, and re-examined

during the year were referred for treatment, and of this total of one hundred and seventeen cases, ninety-seven were dealt with by Dr. Harry at the Clinic at Cloughfold.

Glasses were prescribed in ninety-four cases and subsequent examination proved that eighty-nine were provided with glasses.

No cases were provided with free glasses.

No treatment was considered necessary for three cases.

(h) OTORRHOEA AND ECZEMA of the external ear consequent thereon accounted for all the ear cases, and here again more cases were treated at the Clinics than were noted at the routine inspection.

(i) DENTAL DEFECTS.—Forty nine cases of urgent dental defect were discovered and referred for treatment either by Mr. Brooks at the Dental Clinic at Cloughfold or by the patient's own dentist.

Cases inspected by the School Dentist are dealt with by him in a separate report.

Two cases of lameness due to Acute Poliomyelitis affecting the left leg in infancy were noted.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Notifiable infectious diseases are dealt with by the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Staff in the ordinary way. Absence from school due to all kinds of infectious diseases are notified by the Head Teachers on post cards to the Medical Officer of Health and these cases are visited and reported on by the

Health Visitor who keeps them under observation until they are fit to return to School.

School closure was resorted to twice in 1921.

Crawshawbooth Wesleyan School, Infants' department was closed from 19th October to 7th November on account of Whooping cough, and all departments of all the schools were closed on the 19th December, thus advancing the date of the general holiday a week owing to the prevalence of Influenza.

The year 1921 was remarkable for the small number of Infectious Diseases which were notified.

EFFECT OF SUMMER TIME ON THE HEALTH OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The observations on the health of school children during the six months when the provisions of the summer time Act were operative cannot well be considered apart from the general health of the community, since what affects the health of one age group, will necessarily have affect on other age groups at the same time..

The general health of the people as a whole was exceptionally good, the most noticeable affect is the small number of deaths from respiratory diseases, there having been only Three deaths from Pneumonia, Ten from Bronchitis, and Eight from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and only one of these was a child under Fifteen Years of age.

The incidence of infectious diseases is another way in which the general health may be judged, but this is especially

applicable to the juvenile portions of the population, since they are at the most susceptible age ; during the six months under review only Nineteen cases of infectious disease were notified among children under Fifteen years of age.

Taking the number of deaths as another test, the results are even more emphatic, as to the good health of the younger members of the community. The total number of deaths at all ages was One Hundred and Twenty-six, and only Nineteen of these were below the age of Fifteen Years.

If these Nineteen deaths are analysed further we find :—

10 were below One year of age.

3 between One and Two years.

2 between Two and Five years.

so that only Four deaths took place among children of school age, viz :—

2 due to Accidents.

1 Tubercular Meningitis.

1 Bronchitis.

Speaking more particularly of school children, the routine examinations have not disclosed any defects which could be attributed to the operation of the Summer Time Act, it is true that some children play out of doors to a comparatively late hour, but there is no reason to suppose that the same children go to bed any earlier in the dark Winter and Autumn evenings, and again the later retiring hour has coincided with the later rising in the morning owing to the alteration in the time of starting work, so that if children are going to bed later the loss of sleep sustained at one end of the night's rest is recovered at the other end.

FOLLOWING UP.—Two classes of cases need following up :—

- (a) Those discovered at Routine Inspections at School.
- (b) Those notified week by week by Head Teachers as being absent from school, on account of illness infectious or otherwise.

In both instances the procedure is the same, the School Nurse visits the home and interviews the child and parents, and informs them of the finding at Routine Inspection, or makes enquiry as to the absence from school.

The parents are informed of the need of obtaining Medical help when necessary, or, in the event of the illness being some slight ailment, a date is fixed for the child to return to school.

The School Nurse re-visits all cases at an early date, to ascertain if treatment has been obtained, and, if in the case of minor ailments, parents are unwilling or unable to consult their own Doctor, the child is told to attend at the nearest Clinic for treatment, which is undertaken by the Nurses, under the supervision of the School Medical Officer.

The character and extent of this work is shown in Table IV A.

During 1921, 1753 attendances were made at the Clinic as compared with 1277 in 1920, this includes a number of casual or urgent cases which were referred direct to the Clinic by Head Teachers, and after the first treatment these cases were advised to see their own Doctor.

A Nurse is on duty at the Cloughfold Clinic every morning at 9—11 a.m., and at Crawshawbooth, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9-30—10-30, and at Whitewell Bottom Council School, on Mondays, Wednesday and Friday, 9-30—10-30.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

The methods employed and available for the treatment of defects have been indicated under finding of Medical Inspection and re-examinations go to show that the methods employed are effective in securing appropriate treatment for over 90% of the cases.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

There are no arrangements for associating the School Medical Service with the physical training of school children and there is no area organiser of physical training.

There are no school baths in this Borough.

Parents are informed when Medical Inspections are to be held and do not attend very regularly, this is no doubt due to the affect that these inspections do not fit in very well with their household duties, and they rely on the visits of the School Nurses who call on them armed with the written finding of the School Medical Officer.

On the whole parents are co-operating well and there is a growing tendency to regard emeerovative Dental Treatment more favourable than was the case, when such was not available without cost.

Teachers have been helpful in facilitating the work of Medical Inspection, and the treatment of defects which are not observed at Routine Inspections, and which would otherwise be missed. I refer here to the weekly list of ailing children sent in.

There is no Juvenile Employment Committee.

I have already acknowledged the help given by teachers, and in conclusion desire to thank Mr. Kirk, the Secretary of Education and his staff for their ready help, which has been at all times freely given.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours sincerely,

J. E. HELM, B.A., M.B., B.C. (Cantab).

To the Members of the Education Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Third Annual Report on the work of the Dental Clinic during the past year.

It is difficult to present a concise picture of the year's work; a comparison of the appended tables with those of last year would indicate apparently little progress. But the attitude of parents in the borough towards the Clinic, seems to be undergoing a gradual change.

Almost of necessity at first in some quarters, there was a tendency to consider the activities of a clinic as an interference with personal liberty. But that phase is passing, and parents are more ready to accept the *assistance* that is offered to them. Of course, we are a long way from the goal we set out to reach; but a start has been made, which shows promise of leading in the right direction.

Conservative Treatment is gradually being accepted as a matter of necessity, and, during the year 1922, the tables of work done will probably show a marked increase in this branch of the work.

All the Schools in the Borough have been visited during the year, and the children aged 6 and 7 years have been systematically inspected. In addition to this work, a large proportion of emergency treatment has been carried out for children of other age groups. But the systematic cases

demand our earnest attention, and care must be taken to cut down emergency treatment to a minimum, if we are eventually to secure a school population with reasonably healthy mouths.

In conclusion I have to thank Mr. J. E. Kirk and his staff for assistance with clerical work, and the Teachers for assistance at school inspections.

A. BROOKS.

TABLE 1.—Number of Children Inspected 1st January, 1921, to 31st December, 1921.
(A) Routine Medical Inspection.

ENTRANTS.					INTERMEDIATE GROUP.	LEAVERS	GRAND TOTAL
Age.....	3	4	5	6	Other Ages	Total	
Boys ...	...	20	150	30	16	216	188
Girls ...	...	25	161	21	19	226	235
Totals...	...	45	311	51	35	442	423
							874
							1316

(B) Special Inspections.

	Special Cases	Re-Examinations (i.e. No. of Children Re-Examined).
Boys...	25	245
Girls ...	35	219
Totals ...	60	464

(C) Total Number of Individual Children Inspected by Medical Officer, whether as Routine or Special cases (no child being counted more than once in one year).

No. of Individual Children Inspected 1354.

TABLE II.—Return of Defects found in the course of
Medical Inspection in 1921.

Defect or Disease.		Routine Inspections.		Specials.	
		Number referred for treatment	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for treatment	Number referred for treatment	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for treatment
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Malnutrition	2			
	Uncleanliness :				
	Head	18		6	
	Body.....	7		3	
Skin ..	Ringworm :				
	Head	6		3	
	Body	4		2	
	Scabies			2	
	Impetigo	14		6	
	Other Diseases (non-Tubercular).....	2		2	
Eye	Blepharitis	4		1	
	Conjunctivitis	4		1	
	Keratitis			1	
	Corneal Ulcer	1		1	
	Corneal Opacities				
	Defective Vision.....	65		10	
Ear	Squint	4			
	Other Conditions				
	Defective Hearing		4	2	1
	Otitis Media	5	1		
Nose and Throat	Other Ear Diseases	2			
	Enlarged Tonsils.....	11	15	4	4
	Adenoids	8		3	
	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids.....	22		3	
	Other Conditions.....				

TABLE II.—Continued.

	No.	Total	Percentage
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tubercular)	10		4
Defective Speech		2	
Teeth—Dental Diseases	45		4
Heart { Heart Disease :			
and { Organic.....		1	
Circula- { Functional			
-tion { Anæmia	4	1	2
Lungs { Bronchitis	4		
{ Other Non-Tubercular			
{ Diseases			
Tuber- { Pulmonary :			
culosis { Definite.....			
{ Suspected	1		
{ Non-Pulmonary :			
{ Glands			2
{ Spine.....			
{ Hip.....			
{ Other Bones and			
Joints			
{ Skin			
{ Other Forms			
Nervous { Epilepsy		2	
System { Chorea			
{ Other Conditions			
Deform- { Rickets	2		
-ities { Spinal Curvature			
{ Other Forms			
Other Defects and Diseases.....	2	1	1

Number of Individual Children having defects which required Treatment or to be kept under Observation, 288.

TABLE III.—Numerical Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area in 1921.

			Boys	Girls	Total
Blind (including partially blind)		Attending Public Elementary Schools	..	..	..
		Attending Certified Schools for the Blind	1	..	1
		Not at School	1	..	1
Deaf and Dumb (including partially deaf)		Attending Public Elementary Schools	1	..	1
		Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf	1	2	3
		Not at School	..	..	..
Mentally Deficient	Feeble Minded	Attending Public Elementary Schools	..	..	..
		Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	..	2	2
		Notified to the Local (Control) Authority during the year	..	..	..
		Not at School	..	..	..
	Imbeciles	At School	..	..	..
		Not at School	..	..	..
	Idiots		..	..	..
Epileptics.		Attending Public Elementary Schools	3	2	5
		Attending Certified Schools for Epileptics	..	..	..
		In Institutions other than Certified Schools.. ..	..	..	..
		Not at School	1	..	1

TABLE III. Continued.

Physically Defective	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Attending Public Elementary Schools	..	..	..
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children	..	..	..
		In Institutions other than Certified Schools.. ..	..	..	..
		Not at School	2	..	2
	Crippling due to Tuberculosis	Attending Public Elementary Schools	..	..	..
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children	..	..	..
		In Institutions other than Certified Schools	..	..	..
		Not at School	..	..	..
	Crippling due to causes other than Tuberculosis, i.e., Paralysis, Rickets, Traumatism.	Attending Public Elementary Schools	5	3	8
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children	..	..	..
		In Institutions other than Certified Schools.. ..	..	..	..
		Not at School	1	..	1
	Other Physical Defectives, e.g. delicate and other children suitable for admission to Open-Air Schools; children suffering from severe heart disease	Attending Public Elementary Schools	2	1	3
		Attending Open-Air Schools..	..	..	..
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children, other than Open-Air Schools	..	..	..
		Not at School . ..	..	..	..
Dull or Backward*		Retarded 2 years	3	2	5
		Retarded 3 years	3	1	4

*Judged according to age and standard.

TABLE IV.

A.—TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS.

Disease or Defect.	Number of Children.			
	Referred for Treatment	Treated.		
		Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise	Total
SKIN—				
Ringworm-Head ...	9	9	...	9
Ringworm-Body ...	6	6	...	6
Scabies ...	4	4	...	4
Impetigo ...	120	97	23	120
Minor Injuries ...	56	56	...	56
Other Skin disease...	24	24	...	24
EAR DISEASE ...	11	11	...	11
EYE DISEASE (external and other) ...	24	19	5	24
MISCELLANEOUS ...	37	31	6	37

B.—TREATMENT OF VISUAL DEFECT.

Number of Children.									
Referred for Refraction	Submitted to Refraction.				For whom Glasses were Pr'scrib'd	For whom Glasses were provided	Recom-mended for treat-ment other than by Glasses	Received other forms of treat-ment	For whom no treatm't was c'nsider'd necessary
	Under L'l Educati'n Ath'rity's Scheme—Clinic or Hospital	By Private P'titioner or Hospital	Oth'rwise	Total					
117	97	...	...	97	94	89	...	...	3

C.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

Referred for Treatment	NUMBER OF CHILDREN.			
	Received Operative Treatment.			Received other Forms of Treatment
	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme—Clinic or Hospital	By Private Practitioner or Hospital	Total.	
40	25	10	35	5

D.—TREATMENT OF DENTAL DEFECTS.

1. Number of Children dealt with.

	AGE GROUPS.										"Specials."	Total.
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
(a) Inspected by Dentist ...												938
(b) Referred for Treatment ...												
(c) Actually Treated...											338	
(d) Re-treated * (result of periodical exam)												

*It is understood that cases under this head are also included under (c) above.

2.—Particulars of Time given and of Operations undertaken.

No. of Half Days devoted to Inspection	No. of Half Days devoted to Treatment	Total No. of Attend- ances made by the Children at the Clinic.	No. of Permanent Teeth		No. of Temporary Teeth		Total No. of Fillings of	No. of Adminis- trations of General Anæsthet's included in (4) and (6)	No. of other Operations.	
			Extracted	Filled	Extracted	Filled			Permanent Teeth	Tempor'y Teeth
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
6	76	941	56	170	976	6	176	2	81 Dressings 52 SilverNitrate 3 Sealings	...

TABLE V.—Summary of Treatment of Defects as shown in Table IV. (A, B, C, D and F, but excluding E).

DISEASE OR DEFECT.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN.			
	TREATED.			Total
	Referred for Treatment.	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	
Minor Ailments	291	257	34	291
Visual Defects	117	97		97
Defects of Nose and Throat ...	40	25	10	35
Dental Defects	603	649		649
Other Defects	11		11	11
Total	1062	1028	55	1083

TABLE VI.—Summary Relating to Children Medically Inspected at the Routine Inspections during the Year 1921.

(1)	The total number of children medically inspected at the routine inspections. ‡	1316
(2)	The number of children in (1) suffering from—	
	Malnutrition	2
	Skin Disease	26
	Defective Vision (including Squint)	69
	Eye Disease	9
	Defective Hearing.....	4
	Ear Disease.....	7
	Nose and Throat Disease.....	61
	Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-tuberc'l'r)	10
	Defective Speech	2
	Dental Disease	68
	Heart Disease—	
	Organic	1
	Functional	
	Anæmia	4
	Lung Disease (non-tubercular)	4
	Tuberculosis—	
	Pulmonary.. { definite	
	suspected	3
	Non-Pulmonary	
	Disease of the Nervous System.....	
	Deformities.....	2
	Other defects and diseases	8
(3)	The number of children in (1) suffering from defects (other than uncleanness or defective clothing or footgear) who require to be kept under observation (but not referred for treatment).	27
(4)	The number of children in (1) who were referred for treatment (excluding uncleanness, defective clothing, &c).....	261
(5)	The number of children in (4) who received treatment for one or more defects, (excluding uncleanness, defective clothing, &c).	215

[†] Specials should not be included in this Table.